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THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS

Only communications relating to the news columns should be addressed to the Editor. Correspondents must forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not for publication, but as evidence of good faith. All letters for publication should be written on one side of the paper only. No anonymously signed communications that have already appeared in other papers will be inserted. Orders for extra copies of the Daily Press should be sent before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited. Only supplied for Cash. Telegraphic Address: Presses. Codes: A.B.C. 5th Ed. Libby's P.O. Box, 33. Telephone No. 12.

The Daily Press.

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HONGKONG, 18TH APRIL, 1904

THE HON. DR. J. M. ATKINSON'S report on the Health and Sanitary Condition of Hongkong in 1903 appears in the latest issue of the *Gazette*. The Principal Civil Medical Officer has a somewhat more favourable year to report on than when he last wrote, in spite of the fact that plague cases were much more numerous in 1903 than in 1902, there being 1,415 notified as against 572. There were 60 cases of small-pox in 1903 against 57 in 1902; but of cholera, there were only 10 cases against 460; of enteric fever, 44 against 55; of malaria, 288 against 393; of beri-beri, 397 against 452; of dengue, 128 against 422, and of diphtheria, only 9 against 20. In all there were 6,185 deaths (1,251 from plague) in 1903 against 6,733 (582 from plague) in 1902; and the estimated population in 1903 being 325,631, while in 1902 it was 311,824, the death-rate consequently dropped from 21.7 per 1,000 to 18.9 per 1,000. It is to be noted that the non-Chinese death-rate came down from 19 per 1,000 to as low as 16.6 per 1,000, while the Chinese death-rate was reduced from 21.93 to 19.1 per 1,000. Yet the 1902 figures were an improvement on those of 1901, and the latter, as far as the Chinese were concerned, an improvement on the figures of 1900. A table of the relative mortality in the different seasons of 1903 gives the following results for the four quarters of the year:—

	1st	2nd	3rd	4th
Non-Chinese	18.1	24.5	18.9	14.8
Chinese	25.32	25.32	17.83	16.8

But it appears that, apart from the ravages of plague and small-pox, the months of April, May, and June, so far from being the unhealthiest, have actually the lowest

figures, as follows:—May, 379; June, 314; July, 375. Only February can show as good a record as May even, having also 379 deaths. The August deaths, on the other hand, exclusive of plague and small-pox, are 461, the September 454, and the October 517—the worst month, excluding the two diseases mentioned, including them, June was the most fatal month in 1903, 724 deaths being its record, of which 343 were due to plague.

The birth-rate of the Colony showed a decline in 1903, when it was 3.17 per 1,000 against 3.8 in 1902. In 1901 it was 3.6 and in 1900 3.3 per 1,000, so that last year saw a turn in the advance. But, as has often been pointed out in official reports here, the number of the Chinese births registered does not give the actual Chinese birth-rate, for many of the infants dying within the first month or so of life remain unregistered as born. The non-Chinese birth-rate is not worked out separately; no deductions can be made about it. It may be remarked that it would be interesting if the European figures of births and deaths could be given instead of, being merely classed with other "non-Chinese." It might mean a little extra labour, but surely the figures are within the reach of the compiler of the report? Additional interest would attach to an already excellently prepared document, if the Principal Civil Medical Officer would take this hint.

As copious extracts from Dr. ATKINSON'S report are printed in another column, we need not dwell on the various details there set forth. But we should like to call attention to what he has to say, under the heading of "General sanitary condition of the Colony," with regard to the Public Health and Buildings Bill, which came into force on the 21st February. Though he says that the Bill will do much to further the better sanitary condition of the Colony, he points out that it will not produce an immediate effect. "Many of its sections apply to houses hereafter erected, and others, such as the cubicle sections, are so far-reaching in their application that they must of necessity be enforced gradually." But, by the alterations effected by the amending Ordinance of the 14th December last in some of the definitions in the Bill and in the cubicle and overcrowding sections, the carrying them into effect has been rendered more practicable. To the resumption of the worst insanitary areas, which it is proposed to do by means of an Improvement Trust, Dr. ATKINSON looks for more immediate amelioration of the Colony's sanitary condition. The resident public of Hongkong too looks anxiously to the promise of this Trust, the laying of the scheme for which before the Secretary of State our late Governor, Sir HENRY BLAKE, announced in his farewell speech to the Colony in November last. It is satisfactory to read of a more healthy year, as 1903 undoubtedly was, in spite of plague, but it is on permanent improvement in Hongkong, rendering it a safer city in which to dwell, whether we come from Europe or are from the East, that our attention must be concentrated.

The German mail of the 16th March was delivered in London on the 14th inst.

The appointment of Messrs. J. Reidie, L. E. Brett, F. Fisher, F. Allen, W. H. Woolley, W. Fisher, D. J. Mackenzie, H. J. W. Gidley, and H. J. Knight to carry out provisions of the Epidemic Prevention Byelaws is notified in the *Gazette*.

Mr. A. P. Zanotti has been recognised as Consul for Cuba in Hongkong, and Mr. H. Paul as Deputy Vice-Consul for Sweden and Norway, while the King's *cognatur* to Mr. K. F. Hagberg to act as Consul-General for Sweden and Norway has been signed.

His Lordship Archbishop Guili, the Papal Delegate to the Philippines, is expected to arrive here this afternoon by the steamer *Zafra*, accompanied by his secretary. His Lordship is unwell, and is coming to Hongkong and Macao for the benefit of his health. During his stay here, he will be the guest of Monsignor Piazzoli at the Italian Mission house at Glenealy.

The flow of trippers on their way to the S. Louis Exhibition continues to pass through Hongkong. Mr. Ferguson, of the Manila Government, and 63 prominent Filipino gentlemen are due by the China Manila steamer *Rubi* on the 25th inst. They put up at the Hongkong and other hotels, leaving for San Francisco by the *Siberia* on the 30th inst.

It is notified in the *Gazette* that the following appointments have been made to the Committee for the Wungneichong and Queen's Recreation Grounds:—Capt. G. R. H. Nugent as Polo Club representative, vice H.E. Mr. F. H. May; Mr. R. Hancock as Cricket Club representative, vice Mr. E. A. Ram; and Mr. E. J. Grist as Golf Club representative, vice Mr. W. J. Saunders.

TELEGRAMS.

"DAILY PRESS" SERVICE.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.]

THE WAR

RUSSIANS OCCUPY SONGCHIN.

Kobe, 17th Ap., 8.15 p.m.

It is stated that a party of Russians have occupied Songchin, when they invaded the Post Office and cut the telegraph wires. The inhabitants have fled.

[Songchin is a seaport on the north-east coast of Korea.—Ed. D.P.]

THE TIBET EXPEDITION.

UNSUCCESSFUL OPPOSITION.

LONDON, 16th Ap., 11 p.m.

The advance of the British Mission to Gyantse was opposed by 2,000 Tibetans, of whom 190 were killed in the fighting that ensued.

The report that no opposition was met with was due to a mistaken statement in a despatch from Lord Curzon, Viceroy of India.

[This confirms our guess that in our London correspondent's telegram of the 14th inst. the words "reached Gyantse opposed" were intended to read "reached Gyantse unopposed." There was, however, considerable opposition, the effect of which was disastrous to the Tibetans.—Ed. D.P.]

REUTERS' SERVICE.

THE WAR.—MEMORIAL SERVICE AT S. PETERSBURG.

LONDON, 14th April.

The Tsar and Tsarina of Russia attended the Admiralty Church at a Memorial Service. The Tsarina wept throughout the service. S. Petersburg is a city of mourning, amusements are cancelled, and *cafes* closed.

THE RUSSIAN SQUADRONS.

LONDON, 14th April.

Admiral Wierens's squadron has re-entered the Baltic. Admiral Alexieff takes, temporarily, the command of the Russian naval squadron in the Far East.

THE FIGHT OFF PORT ARTHUR.

LONDON, 14th April.

A. S. Petersburg official confirms the report that the Russian destroyer *Bestradni* was surrounded and sunk by the Japanese, and adds that the battleship *Pobieda* struck amidships but was able to regain the harbour.

ADMIRAL MAKAROFF'S SUCCESSOR.

LONDON, 14th April.

Vice-Admiral Skrydloff, commanding the Black Sea fleet, has been appointed to succeed the late Admiral Makaroff.

REPORTED RUSSIAN TREAT AGAINST WAR CORRESPONDENTS.

LONDON, 14th April.

Washington news states the Russian Government has given notice the newspaper correspondents using wireless telegraphy will be treated as spies and shot.

SALE OF SHIPS IN WATIME.

LONDON, 15th April.

Herr Ebel in the Reichstag drew attention to the sale of German liners to Russia as a breach of neutrality. Count von Bismarck said such sales were permissible according to international law, as hitherto understood, but the question was a doubtful one.

THE TIBET MISSION.

LONDON, 14th April.

In a debate on the Tibet expedition in the House of Commons, Mr. St. John Brodrick defended Lord Curzon against an allegation that he was showing a desire for expeditions or an undue assertion of British interests. He said there had only been three expeditions since Lord Curzon's Viceroyalty, and number had been greatly exceeded by his predecessors.

The Tibetans have again opposed the advance of the Mission at the Red Idigorge. Three hundred Tibetans were killed, and ten British wounded.

GUN EXPLOSION ON U.S.S. "MISSOURI."

LONDON, 14th April.

While practising at Pensola a 12-inch gun in the turret of the U.S. battleship *Missouri* exploded, killing 5 officers and 21 men.

THE EXPELLED DOMINICAN MONKS.

LONDON, 14th April.

The Pope has instituted an Apostolic prefecture on the island of Shikoku, Japan. The new prefecture will be the abode of the Dominican monks who were expelled from the Philippines.

BRITISH DESTROYER ON SHORE.

LONDON, 14th April.

The destroyer *Teazer* grounded during a night attack on Portsmouth and threatens to break up.

THE "TEAZER" REFLOATED.

LONDON, 14th April.

The British destroyer *Teazer* has been refloated.

GREAT BRITAIN AND JAPAN.

LONDON, 15th April.

The Japanese Naval Attaché in London has forwarded to the fund for the widows and orphans of those who were lost in the submarine boat recently the sum of £23, subscribed by Japanese naval officers in England, together with a message of profound sympathy.

RACING.—THE CRAVEN STAKES.

LONDON, 15th April.

Airlie	1
Plume	2
Enquire	3

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S RETURN.

LONDON, 15th April.

Mr. Chamberlain has returned from Egypt.

FILIPINO MUTINEERS SENTENCED.

STEEN PUNISHMENT.

By the latest exchanges from the Philippines we learn that twelve of the Vigan mutineers were sentenced to 40 years' imprisonment and to pay fines of \$10,000 each. Two were sentenced to death, and 31 were sentenced to imprisonment for 30, 25 or 10 years. In the beginning of February, as our Manila correspondent notified us at the time, part of the consular garrison of Vigan, Luzon Island, seized the barracks and arms, armed a party of malcontents who came in from an adjoining barrio, and began shooting about the town. Some of the constabulary who were not disarmed stood by their officers, and one, sentinal at the barrack door, was shot down for resisting the mutineers. Others, being cut off from their arms, scattered and hid. The rioters after making a demonstration to harrass the townspeople, left town, carrying away about forty-five stands of arms, several thousand rounds of ammunition, a considerable sum of money, several cartloads of commissaries and other supplies, and taking with them the prisoners from the provincial jail. Colonel Scott, acting chief of constabulary, left Manila at once for the scene. Major Garwood, fourth district chief, with headquarters in Vigan, headed an expedition from there, and the 11th Cavalry was ordered out from San Fernando de la Union by General Wade, division commander. In less than two weeks practically the whole mob was rounded up and the trials were begun.

LAWN TENNIS.

H.K. C.C. TOURNAMENT.

The above lawn tennis tournament is being played out on the Cricket Ground, where numerous courts are marked out. Various sets are contested each evening. There are in all five classes:—Double Handicap, Single Handicap (Class A), Championship, Single Handicap (Class B), and Professional Pairs. The position up to date is as follows:—
DOUBLE HANDICAP.—7 ties have been decided. Beattie and Manning (owe 1/6) beat Gittins and Dixon (owe 3/8), 6-2, 6-2; Gray and Dartnell (owe 3/8) beat Thorne and Lawson (owe 3/8), 6-3, 6-1; Atkinson and Smith (owe 3/8) beat Hallifax and Newland (owe 15/4), 6-3, 5-6, 6-2; Martin and Strickland (owe 3/8) beat Whyte and Bushe (owe 15/4), 6-0, 6-1; Boggan and King have scratched to Pinckney and Grist; G. H. Potts and E. Deacon (owe 15/4) beat Fry and Bell (owe 1/6), 7-5, 7-5; Wood and Gale have scratched to R. and H. Hancock.
SINGLE HANDICAP (Class A).—9 ties have been decided. W. J. Newland (owe 3/8) beat C. E. H. Beavis (owe 2/8), 4-6, 6-1, 6-3; R. Hancock (owe 3/8) beat J. R. Wood (owe 3/8), 6-1, 6-3; T. E. Pearce (owe 4/8) beat C. A. Parker (owe 2/8), 6-1, 2-6, 6-4; E. Deacon (owe 3/8) beat A. B. Rouse (owe 2/8), 7-5, 6-3; E. R. Hallifax (owe 15/4) beat R. E. O. Bird (owe 3/8), 6-3, 6-4, 6-2; W. L. Martin (owe 15/4) beat A. G. M. Fletcher (owe 3/8); H. Pinckney (owe 3/8) beat H. W. Slade (owe 15/4); E. Humphreys (owe 3/8) beat H. Hancock (owe 3/8); H. Humphreys has scratched, to A. Humphreys.
CHAMPIONSHIP.—H. Humphreys and P. E. Wolf have scratched. A. Humphreys beat H. Pinckney.
SINGLE HANDICAP (Class B).—C. T. Kew has scratched. C. P. Chater (owe 3/8) beat E. B. Fry (owe 3/8), 7-5, 6-4; R. Manning (owe 4/8) beat C. B. Bayers (owe 3/8), 6-1, 6-2; R. Birbeck (owe 15/4) beat A. Loureiro (owe 4/8), 6-4, 6-2; C. Gray (owe 3/8) beat G. Gittins (owe 15/4), 6-1, 6-4; L. E. Dartnell (owe 3/8) beat P. W. Aldring (owe 3/8).
PROFESSIONAL PAIRS.—Grist and Beavis at Wedhouse and Orme, 6-2, 6-3; Boyd and Smith beat Murphy and Boyd, 6-2, 6-1; Martin and Strickland beat Newland and Hallifax; Gittins and Bell have scratched.

THE LAST PORT ARTHUR FIGHT.

JAPANESE OFFICIAL ACCOUNT.

Yesterday morning we received from the Japanese Consul a copy of the following official telegram which he had received from Tokyo:—

Tokyo, 17th Ap., 12.50 a.m.

Admiral Togo reports that our combined fleet commenced the eighth attack on Port Arthur on the 11th inst., as previously planned. The Fourth and Fifth torpedo-boat-destroyer flotillas, the 14th torpedo flotilla, and the *Koryo Maru* reached the mouth of Port Arthur at midnight on the 12th inst., and effected the laying of mines at several points outside the Port, defying the enemy's searchlights.

At dawn on the 13th inst. the Second torpedo-destroyer flotilla described a Russian destroyer trying to enter Port Arthur Harbour and, after an attack lasting ten minutes, sank her.

Another Russian destroyer was discovered coming from the direction of Laotishan and our ships attacked her; she managed to flee, however, into the harbour.

On our side during these engagements we suffered no casualties with the exception that two seamen on the destroyer *Idaduchi* were slightly wounded.

We had no time to rescue the crew from the sinking Russian vessel, as the enemy's cruiser *Bayan* approached the vicinity at that time.

The Third fleet arrived off Port Arthur at eight o'clock that morning when the Russian cruiser *Bayan* came out of Port Arthur harbour and attacked.

The Russian cruisers *Novik*, *Aetold*, and *Diana*, and the battleships *Petropavlovsk*, *Pobieda*, and *Poltava* immediately came out and commenced an offensive attack.

Our Third fleet, tardily answering the Russian guns, and gradually retiring, enticed the enemy 15 miles south-east of Port Arthur, when our First fleet, receiving information from the Third by means of wireless telegraphy, suddenly appeared before the enemy and opened fire.

While the enemy was endeavouring to regain Port Arthur a battleship of the *Petropavlovsk* type struck the mines we had laid on the previous evening, and sank at 10.32 a.m.

Although another ship was observed to have lost her freedom of movement, the confusion of the enemy's ships prevented us from identifying her.

The enemy finally managed to regain Port Arthur.

Our Third fleet suffered no damage, and damage sustained by the enemy, excepting what has been mentioned above, was probably slight also.

Our First fleet did not arrive within firing distance.

Our fleets retired at 1 p.m. and prepared for another attack.

Our ships again made an approach to Port Arthur on the 14th inst.

The Second, Fourth and Fifth destroyer flotillas, and the Ninth torpedo flotilla also joined our larger ships at 3 a.m., and the Third fleet at 7 a.m.

None of the enemy's ships were outside Port Arthur at that time.

Our First fleet arrived at 9 a.m., discovered three mines laid by the enemy, and destroyed them.

The new cruisers *Kasuga* and *Nishin* were despatched to the west of Laotishan and made an indirect bombardment for two hours, this being the first action of these ships.

The new forts at Laotishan were finally silenced.

Our forces retired at 1.30 p.m.

THE TROUBADOURS.

The Troubadours gave their last performance on Saturday, before a much improved house. The subject who had slept for 24 hours, in spite of his being removed from the Connaught House to the City Hall on Saturday morning, by Police instructions, was awakened in view of the audience none the worse for his slumber. The company leave for Manila to-day.

ACCIDENT AT THE HONGKONG HOTEL.

CHINESE AMAN SEVERELY BURNED.

At about a quarter to eleven on Saturday morning a serious burning accident occurred at the Hongkong Hotel. An amah in the employ of Mrs. J. Hooper was on the verandah blowing glowing charcoal in a patent ironing-machine warning up the affair to smooth down some linen. Not finding the metal heating as quickly as she would have liked, she went into the bedroom and secured a bottle of spirits-of-wine, kept for feeding a kittle-lamp. Returning to the verandah she withdrew the cork from the bottle and applied its mouth to the red charcoal. Almost immediately the spirits took fire, blue flame entering the bottle and causing an explosion. The foolish woman was soon literally ablaze from head to foot. Her screams attracted Mrs. Hooper, who taking in the situation in an instant, fetched a blanket and wrapped it about the woman. The amah was so severely burnt that it was found necessary to remove her to the Government Civil Hospital. Though she will probably recover in time, the scars received will most likely remain.

RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR FUND.

(1) Providing additional comforts in Hospital treating sick and wounded from the war.
(2) In aid of the families of Japanese killed in the war.

Mr. J. R. M. Smith, the Hon. Treasurer, acknowledges with thanks the following subscriptions:—

Batterfield and Swire	\$1,000
David Sassoon Co., Ltd.	1,000
E. D. Sassoon & Co.	1,000
Chater & Mohy	1,000
H'kong & W'pos Dock Co., Ltd.	1,000
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C. S. Wheeler	100
G. W. F. Playfair	50
H. M. S. H. Esmail	50
Total	\$13,900

The Committee will devote the money to either (or both) of the above objects in accordance with the wishes expressed by subscription lists.

Further subscriptions are invited and will be duly acknowledged.
Lists will be found at:—
The Hongkong Club.
The Hongkong and Shanghai Bank.
The Hongkong Hotel.
The Hongkong Dispensary.
Messrs. Lane, Crawford & Co.

HONGKONG'S ASSETS AND LIABILITIES.

The following statement of Hongkong's assets and liabilities on the 31st January, 1904, is published in the *Gazette*:—

ASSETS.	
Bank balance	\$394,748.70
Crown agents' balance	26,281.97
Crown agents' advance	244,065.50
Advances, &c.	64,723.91
Subsidiary coin	110,000.00
Total	\$839,720.08
LIABILITIES.	
Deposits not available	\$452,894.56
Crown agents' draft	200,000.00
Money order remittances,	12,736.06
Total liabilities	665,534.62
Balance	174,175.46
Total	\$839,720.08

KOWLOON BOWLING GREEN CLUB.

The match Kowloon Dock against the Rest of the Club was concluded on Saturday afternoon, the result being the same as the previous Saturday, a win for each side. Although the points were not so equal on this occasion, yet the games were just as keenly contested, the enthusiasm among players and spectators alike lasting to the finish. The match thus ending in a draw, a return will be played at a future date.

The following were the teams:—

HONGKONG JOTTINGS.

Speculations about the date of the arrival of our new Governor, Sir Matthew Nathan, in Hongkong have been set at rest during the past week by the announcement from the Colonial Secretary's Office that, according to present arrangements, he will start for Hongkong from England in July. He should therefore be here in August, missing the two worst months of our year—June and July. His arrival, I believe, will make little difference in the number of acting appointments in the Colony, though H.E. Mr. F. H. May will once more become the Hon. F. H. May, Colonial Secretary. There will still be enough deputies at the head of Government Departments to make Mr. Alayne Ireland weep.

One or two paragraphs have appeared in the *Daily Press* during the past week on the subject of the scale of payment for the hire of street coolies in Hongkong. The legal scale as given in the *Directory* is as follows:—One day, 33 cents; half day, 20 cents; three hours, 12 cents; one hour, 5 cents; half hour, 3 cents. This scale was fixed as far back as 1871, under an ordinance passed in 1868. Friday's *Daily Press* contained the statement that the section in the ordinance relating to this question was repealed by Ordinance 13 of 1888. That is perfectly true, but it does not follow that this scale of hire for street coolies ceased to have any legal force. Section V. of the Ordinance of 1888 states: "All Regulations published under any Ordinance repealed by this Ordinance are hereby continued in force until the same shall be revoked." I am unable to discover that the regulation now in question has been revoked, and in that case the legal payment for the hire of street-coolies remains the same as it was in 1871. It is superfluous to add that no employer of coolie labour will get men for the money. The average pay, I believe, is above 60 cents a day, and any attempt to enforce the Government's obsolete regulation would be certain to prove abortive. I notice by the way that since 1871 the legal scale for cargo-boats has been more than trebled; increased. It would interest many to know precisely what considerations weigh with the Government in determining the rate of increase. If the exchange value of the dollar were taken as the determining factor, the present scale for cargo-boats shows an increase disproportionate to the fall of the dollar, while if the rate of payment for street-coolies had been increased in proportion to the fall of the dollar, the present rate of pay would be over a dollar a day! It cannot be argued, however, that the cost of living to the coolie in Hongkong has doubled, or even doubled, since 1871, and 40 to 50 cents a day may be regarded as a fair average rate of pay.

Can anyone give me, or through me the public, information as to what has been done towards securing the counterfeit presentation of Sir Thomas Jackson in bronze? Has the order for the statue been given, to what sculptor, and when is it likely to reach Hongkong? Also, where is it intended to erect this memorial of our leading citizen and famous banker?

I should also like to know for how long the Duke of Connaught is to be condemned to remain in his present unsavoury surroundings. The gallant Inspector-General of the Forces would hardly feel complimented were he to see his effigy's present position. There was surely no necessity to crowd him up in the manner the Law Courts contractor has done. The contractor has been suffered to luxuriate in a most unwelcome abundance of space, and I think he should have been compelled to preserve a seemly and neat surrounding to the statue, the enclosure of which is now full of rank weeds and accumulated dirt. The want of respect shown by Chinese to distinguished personages is notorious, but I wonder that the Government should permit the statue of His Majesty's brother to be so needlessly relegated to the obscurity of a builder's rubbish yard.

The footpaths in Victoria are for the most part distinctly good, but curiously enough the exceptions are in the most ornamental part of the city. I refer to the concrete paths in the oblong space—it would be a Plaza or Place in some cities—in which the Queen's Statue occupies the central position. These paths are made of granite chips, from which the lime concrete has worn away, leaving a hard and uneven surface, destructive to shoe-leather and agonising to cars. It is infinitely more uncomfortable to walk on than the "petrified kidneys" common in some English cities thirty or forty years ago, and is really trying to ladies who wear thin-soled shoes or boots. It would not cost much to give these paths a cement surface, and it would certainly be a boon to pedestrians. Will the Commissioner of Roads and Bridges—or the official who represents that department—please take careful note?

The enquiry which is at present being held into the industries of the New Territory should provide some good reading. I believe these industries consist chiefly of sugar-mills, brick-kilns, lime-burning factories, and rice-mills. On the ordinary routes in the Territory the European does not see much evidence of industrial activity, but there is really a great deal of it to be witnessed by the man who goes off the beaten tracks, these mills and factories being situated in most unlikely places.

BANYAN.

MACNIVEN & CAMERON'S "1" PENS. are by special device manufactured the smoothest and most reliable I might be obtained anywhere. Black J. Gilt J. Big J. In 6d. and 1s. boxes, at all Stationers, WATKINSON WORKS, EDINBURGH. [402-4]

SUBMARINE MINES.

"The terrible fate which has befallen the Russian flagship at Port Arthur naturally excites public curiosity as to the nature of submarine mines, and the following information will doubtless interest many readers:—

Submarine mines, as they are called, are simply metal cases charged with high explosives, and "laid," or placed, so as to float on or near the surface of the water as possible without discovery at low tide. Every foot of water above a submarine mine reduces its effective power. In size and appearance the mines are like small buoys, and each mine, as a rule, contains, divided up into its group of buoys, 500lb. of gunpowder. They are each anchored to the bottom by ropes of steel wire, which regulates the depth of flotation in each case.

There are three methods in ordinary use of firing submarine mines. The first is by the automatic action of the mine itself. On a vessel touching one of them it explodes, or should explode, with disastrous effect to the hull in contact. Next come the submarine mines fired by electricity from the shore by means of a connecting wire. The class of these, known as "observation mines," are designed to be fired by the officer in charge of the mine field, posted in a look-out station on shore. The officer would have a chart of the mine-field before him, sectionally divided, and marked out in detail, and as soon as the enemy comes within thirty or forty feet of where a mine is a button would be pressed, the mine doing the rest. A radius of thirty yards is considered sufficient to sink any ship. Ordinarily "observation mines" would also be used to block the entrance to a harbour by means of a string of them ranged across the mouth or fairway, with visible buoys at either extremity to assist the officer in charge by marking the line. There is, however, one weak point about the observation mine system. For renders it useless.

Thirdly, there are "contact mines," useful at night and in all weathers, which combine certain of the points of both the "automatic" and the "observation" mine. They do not go off on a ship touching them, but an automatic arrangement in them rings a bell in the look-out station on shore. Each mine has its own bell, and knowing thereby which one has been touched, the officer in charge of the station simply presses an electric button, and the mine blows up, fired by a current along the wire, as in the case of the ordinary "observation mine." The advantage of the "contact mine" is that with it, when the approaching ship is known, discrimination between friend and foe is possible. Of course that is not the case with the automatic type, with which for everybody it is literally "touch and go."

For harbour defence purposes all three kinds of submarine mines are used. Outside all, on the outer edge of the space of water to be protected, would be laid the "observation mines." Within that, in clusters of three or four, would be the "contact mines." As the forlorn hope zone of all within the contact mines are laid the "automatics." It is hardly conceivable that an enemy trying to "rush" a port, or force his way in across a mine field, regardless of the other shore and harbour defences, gun-fire, etc., would find all three sets of mines "blind." Finally, there is, of course, another side to the shield. Submarine mines, ugly customers to tackle as they undoubtedly are, yet are but a passive means of defence. There are, on the other side, various means and methods of making them expend themselves harmlessly, and of clearing a safe way through them, among other methods by counter-mines—hoisting the engineer by his own petard, so to speak.

SHIPPING NOTES.

WEATHER OUTSIDE.

The *Hutchins*, an arrival of yesterday, reports thick fog from Swatow to Chelang Point, thence to port light breeze and fine. The *On Sang* from Java reports fine weather, moderate N.E.ly swell. The *Lai Sang* from Calcutta reports light northerly winds and fine weather to 16 North, thence to port light south-east winds. The *Kaifong* from Manila reports light northerly winds and smooth sea. The weather was clear till arriving at Hongkong.

ITEMS.

The E. A. Trading Co. received another heavy cargo of coal, by the *Tyr*, this time from Hongkong. The P. & O. intermediate steamer *Manila* arrived from Antwerp yesterday. The *Tweeddale* arrived from Moji in ballast yesterday. Rather unusual for an empty ship not to fill up with "black diamonds" at Moji! The Danish steamer *Store Nordiske* arrived from Shanghai yesterday with cable for the Great Northern Telegraph Co. The *Onang*, from Java, spoke the *Lyndhurst* in the Caraneta Straits. The French steamer *Borbon* arrived from Saigon yesterday with a cargo of rice for Chinese consignees. The Hamburg-Amerika *Armenia* arrived from Manila yesterday with general cargo. The *Germanic* and *Norman Isles* have arrived from Manila with coal. Another steamer, the *Kwangsang*, has arrived from Nanchang with beans. It is remarkable that the Russians are allowing foodstuffs to leave that port. The *Overland*, chartered by the China Commercial S.S. Co., arrived from San Francisco on Saturday. The British steamer *Meridian* from Penarth with coal, exchanged colours with the German *Mahlde*, now in Hongkong also, off the Ladrone Islands.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The C.P.R. Steamer *Empress of Japan* left Vancouver on Friday, the 15th April, p.m., for Hongkong via the usual ports of call. The C. & M. steamer *Zigro* left Manila on Saturday, the 16th inst., at 10 a.m., and is due here on Monday, at 2 p.m.

CHINESE LABOUR FOR THE RAND.

In the House of Commons on the night of the 21st ult. Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman moved an amendment which was practically a vote of censure on the Government for its action in advising His Majesty the King not to disallow the Transvaal Chinese Importation Ordinance. In his opening speech, the Leader of the Opposition said it was a shameful thing to import Chinese bondsmen into the Transvaal under conditions which could not be distinguished from slavery, for the sole benefit of a number of wealthy speculators. The Imperial Parliament, as the trustee for the voiceless and voiceless inhabitants of the Transvaal, ought to prevent what was the biggest scheme of human dumping since the "Middle Passage" (the old Atlantic slave-trade trip) was abolished.

In reply to a question whether the Opposition would reverse the policy if they obtained office, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman replied: "First put us into power."

Mr. Alfred Lyttelton, Secretary of State for the Colonies, said he had just received a cable message from Lord Milner (British High Commissioner in South Africa) stating that the municipalities in the Transvaal, the Johannesburg Chamber of Commerce, the great body of the miners, the whole of the professional class, the various Christian Churches, and a number of the House of Representatives of Orange, as well as all efforts to secure labour near at hand had failed. The Chinese, Mr. Lyttelton continued, were earning 3d. a day in China, and would be glad to obtain 2s. a day in the Transvaal. Such gross misrepresentation of the action of the Government would ultimately bring retribution on the Opposition. It was ridiculous to make allegations of slavery when the conditions of the service to be undertaken were advertised throughout China. The ship in which the emigrants would be conveyed to South Africa would be even more comfortable than the *Thames* and the *Exeter*, and the companies in which the Chinese could be retained were larger than those in connection with the Kimberley diamond mines. The provisions of the contract were also less stringent than those sanctioned by a previous Liberal Administration for Demorara. Mr. Lyttelton admitted that Australia had a right to discuss a matter of Imperial concern, and the Government had given the opinions from Australia and the Cape respectful consideration. He referred to certain legislation passed by the Parliament of Queensland and West Australia, having reference to indentured labour.

The Prime Minister said the Chinese Importation Ordinance was necessary to enable the Transvaal to surmount a great economic crisis. The allegations of slavery were preposterous. He sympathized with the people of Australasia when they declined to tolerate any large immigration of alien labour, but Australia and New Zealand were white colonies, whereas in the Transvaal there were eight blacks to one white. There would eventually be an aristocracy of whites over a proletariat of blacks. Mr. Balfour believed that if Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman's party was in power he would act as the Government had done.

Mr. H. H. Asquith said that if the Opposition were victorious, they would disallow the ordinance. There was a fundamental difference between this and every other ordinance in the Empire. For the first time, the imported labourer was prohibited from aspiring to become a free member of the community.

On a division being taken, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman's amendment was defeated. The voting was as follows:—

Against the amendment	260
For the amendment	242

Majority... 18
Included in the minority were 12 Unionists and 62 Nationalists. There were 51 Unionists absent.
The House of Lords the same day negatived Lord Coleridge's amendment to the Government proposal to assent to the importation of Chinese into the Transvaal, by 97 votes to 25. During the discussion the Bishop of Hereford fiercely assailed Lord Milner's speech, eliciting heavy expressions of disapproval from the House. The Archbishop of Canterbury said he feared that the importation of Chinese would throw back the development of Kaffir life and energy, but he was unable to oppose the action of the Government, as he thought it was necessary and right.

A Johannesburg correspondent of the *Colony Gazette* states that the Boer manifesto against the introduction of Chinese labour into South Africa was a cleverly aimed poisoned arrow, intended to impede the natural course of events. The decline of industry would be regarded as tantamount to retrogression from the Imperial ideal. The correspondent adds that the manifesto did not reflect popular opinion in Johannesburg.

LATE TELEGRAMS.

[VIA RANGOON.]

THE TIBET MISSION.

General Macdonald, with the main body of the Mission force, arrived at Tuna, where Colonel Younghusband's mission is encamped. The troops have now entered an open tableland of Tibet. The village of Tuna, which lies at the foot of a bare brown hill, consists of a few deserted houses. The place is used mainly as halting stage by the Tibetans in the country around. Stunted and unproductive wood is a luxury that must be carried from a distance of nearly forty miles. To-morrow the convey returns to Phari for further supplies. The Mission will shortly advance to Gyantse.

Tuna, 30th March.
The 23rd Pioneer and the Maxim section of the Northoks, who have been in Tuna since January 8th, have been exposed to hardships quite as severe as those suffered by the garrison at Phari. The cold has been intense. For a week the mean temperature day and night was 16. The maximum temperature in the day on January 28th was 12 degrees; the lowest recorded was 23 degrees below zero on January 8th. The environments of the village are the bleakest imaginable, dust and stones without a sign of vegetation. Usually a bitterly cold wind east at 11 in the morning blows all day, carrying with it a cloud of dust. The houses of the village are poor and dirty with two blackened rafters. The prevalent yak-dung fuel which is quite insufficient to warm them, fills the rooms with a choking smoke that affects the lungs and causes sore throats and hacking coughs. After a few weeks of these hovels the garrison abandoned them for tents, preferring the cold to the filth. The Native troops have suffered severely from the cold. The daily allowance of firewood is one pound per man. The sepoy and British soldiers are employed a large part of the day piling up the dung of rats and wild asses. When the cold was severest the oil in the Maxim and rifles congealed so that they could not be fired.

SOMALILAND.

Calcutta, 26th March.
The General Officer Commanding Somaliland reports the death of Major Ewing, North

Staffordshire, who was mauled by a wounded lion twenty miles from Wadswage.

On the 12th March a patrol under Major Osborne, King's African Rifles, dispersed two Dorish camps thirty miles south of Gerawal, killing thirty dorish, capturing eight rifles and seventeen hundred camels.

On the 19th March the Las Duri column dispersed a Dorish raiding party, killing fifty Dorishes and capturing five hundred rounds of ammunition, twenty-seven camels, and twelve hundred sheep.

THE INDIAN VICEROY.

Calcutta, 28th March.
The report of Lord Curzon's appointment as Viceroy of the Empire is confirmed. The post is purely honorific and does not involve any change in His Excellency's plans as regards returning to India next October. The Viceroyship has previously been held by such men as the Duke of Wellington, Lord Dalhousie, Lord Dufferin and Lord Salisbury. It carries with it the use of Walmer Castle, one of the finest residences in England.

THE WAR OFFICE.

Allahabad, 26th March.
A Pioneer special messenger dated London, 25th March, says: The third part of the War Office Reconstruction Committee's report is accompanied by a letter to Mr. Balfour again urging the importance of accepting the recommendations in their entirety, and the appointment of small Secretaries, paid under a separate vote, in order to secure a continuity of the Defence Committee's work. A fresh section of the present report dealing with the duties of the several branches of the War Office has been drawn up in consultation with the head of the branch concerned. The Adjutant-General regains some of the duties withdrawn in 1895 and becomes responsible for the establishment, composition, raising, organisation, and mobilisation of the forces, their distribution in peace time, and strategic considerations are inoperative, but where strategy is involved the Chief of the General Staff acts. He supplies the Adjutant-General with the basis of his arrangements. The latter is given four assistants for dealing with recruiting and organisation, personal services, medical and auxiliary forces, respectively. The report does not admit that the status and credit of the medical services will be lowered by not having a representative on the Army Council. The report argues that it is impossible to include all the several arms and departments. The Judge Advocate General will be attached to the Adjutant-General's branch. Important cases will be reported to the Army Council direct. After a campaign the Council will fix the number and nature of rewards, the distribution of which will be entrusted to a committee of officers unconnected with the campaign. Nevertheless, the Officer Commanding in the field will be enabled immediately to distribute a few rewards. The Quartermaster-General will be aided by four directors of transport and remounts, movements and quarters, supplies and clothing equipment, and will be responsible for every kind of supplies, stores, transport and remounts. The services of the veterinary transport is upheld, but making it occasionally necessary. The Master-General of Ordnance will be aided by the Director of Artillery, the Director of Fortifications and Works, and the Naval Adviser. He will be responsible for the entire technical work of the Artillery and the Engineers. The report defines the duties of the Secretary of the War Office and recommends the abolition of the various committees.

SHARE REPORT.

Messrs. Erich Geyer & Co. say in their April...
A very fair business has been done during the week under review. In most of our principal stocks, Hongkong and Shanghai Banks, Unions, China Traders, Canton Insurance shares, Steamboats, China Sugars, and Hongkong and Kowloon Wharves all showing in the improvement in rates. The sterling demand rate on London closed at 1s. 8 1/2. The rates on Shanghai have gone back to 1s. 7 1/2 for a T/T and 1s. 7 1/4 for a 30-day T/T. The 30-day T/T private draft Barsader in London is quoted 24 1/2, while Consols are quoted 28 1/2.

BANK SHARES.—Hongkong and Shanghai have been in strong demand, and up to 86 1/2 cash, and equivalent rates on time have been paid, the market closing with cash buyers at 86 1/2, while time shares are to be had. The London rate is 4 1/4. Nationals are unchanged.

MARINE INSURANCE SHARES.—Unions sold at advancing rates, and there are buyers now at 800s, an interim bonus of twenty per cent. upon contributions for the year 1903 has been declared, payable on the 31st prox. China Traders sold at 57 to 58 1/2, closing with buyers at the higher figure. North China are offering at 1s. 6 1/2. Yangtze sold in the north at 1s. 3 1/2; Cantons have buyers at 1s. 80.

FIRE INSURANCE SHARES.—Hongkong have improved to buyers at 82 1/2, while Chinas are quiet with sales and a few shares offering at 88 1/2. We are glad to say that at the big fire of Sunday last at the Kowloon Godowns, our local Companies are only slightly interested.

SHIPPING SHARES.—Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamships have ruled very strong, selling up to 82 1/2, at which figure many shares are wanted. Income ruled rather erratic, falling and rising in sympathy with the Shanghai market, where rates dropped to 1s. 6 1/2, but rising again to 1s. 6 1/2 cash buyers, and we just hear of sales for the end of this month at 1s. 7 1/2. Locally a large business has been done at rates ranging between 89 1/2 and 93 cash and equivalent rates on time, the closing rate being 84 1/2 sales and buyers for cash. China and Manilas are on offer at 82 1/2. Douglases changed hands in fair quantities at 83 1/2 to 83 1/2, and at latter figure buyers predominate. Star Ferries sold at 83 1/2 for old closing, with buyers at 83 1/2. The new shares sold at 1s. 4 1/2, and end of the month, and more shares could be placed. Shell Transports changed hands at 19s. to 21s. and close in further request; we hear that the London rate is 23s., which is the equivalent of our local rate of 21s. 3d., the cost of selling to London being about 1s. 9d. per share, for brokerage, commission, freight and insurance.

REFINERIES.—China Sugars improved gradually, but with small cash sales only, while on time the business has been brisker; up to 812 1/2 cash and 812 1/2 for 30-day August sales at 828. New Amoy Docks are quiet with cash sellers at 1122, and August sales at 1130. Lazons remain quite neglected. MINING SHARES.—Panjans and Charbonnages are unaltered. Raab sold at 86, and close weak; a telegram from the mine reports a crushing of 3,000 tons of stone yielding 770 ounces of gold.

DOCKS, WHARVES, AND GODOWNS.—Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company shares changed hands at 820 cash and 820 1/2 for the settlement, and continue in demand. Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's shares have improved to buyers at 80 1/2, and August sales at 80 1/2. New Amoy Docks are unchanged. Earleams dropped in Shanghai to 1s. 145 (at which rate a local sale is also reported), but our latest wire from the north quotes buyers at 1s. 147 1/2. Shanghai and Hongkong Wharves have buyers at 1s. 150; an

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Hongkong, 10th March, 1904.



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Hongkong, 18th February, 1904.

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Hongkong, 28th November, 1902. [1035]

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[640]

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HONGKONG'S HEALTH IN 1903.

The report of the Hon. Dr. J. M. Atkinson, Principal Civil Medical Officer, on the health and sanitary condition of the Colony of Hongkong for 1903 is published in the *Gazette*. We make the following extracts:—

POPULATION.

The estimated population of the Colony for 1903 was 325,631. There were 1,034 births and 6,185 deaths, 1,251 of which were from plague. The birth-rate was 3.17 per 1,000, as compared with 3.8 per 1,000 in 1902. The death-rate was 18.9 per 1,000, as compared with 21.7 in 1902. The following figures will show the comparison of the death-rate in the Chinese and Non-Chinese during the past two years:—

	1902.	1903.
Non-Chinese...	19.00 per 1,000	16.6 per 1,000
Chinese...	21.43	19.1

PREVALENCE OF SICKNESS.

In the different seasons of the year, and general character as to the mildness or severity of the diseases prevailing.

Small-pox.—Sixty cases were notified, as compared with 57 in 1902. The greater majority of these, namely 53, occurred in the first five months of the year.

Cholera.—There was a remarkable immunity from cholera as compared with previous years: only 10 cases being notified, against 460 in 1902.

Plague.—This disease again occurred in an epidemic form, 1,415 cases being notified, as compared with 572 in 1902. As will be seen from the following table, the outbreak commenced early in the year; it attained its height in the month of May, and, as is usually the case, a marked decline occurred as soon as the mean temperature reached 82 deg. F.

The following table gives the number of cases reported in each month of the last two years:—

	1902.	1903.
January	1	4
February	1	29
March	2	115
April	27	272
May	157	515
June	194	343
July	131	85
August	50	32
September	2	9
October	2	5
November	1	4
December	4	2

The special points of interest in connection with the 1904 outbreak have been:—

(1) The earlier diagnosis of cases, which has been effected by a modification of Ross's method of examining microscopically blood-films adopted by Dr. Bell of the Government Civil Hospital. As a direct result of this there has been a higher percentage of recoveries, the cases having come under treatment earlier.

(2) The discovery in May of plague-infected fowls, quail, duck, &c., in the markets of the Colony. Knowing as we do that the Chinese eat their poultry very slightly cooked, this may explain the way in which many of the people became infected, viz., through the gastro-intestinal tract.

(3) The fact that bugs, fleas, &c., including cock roaches, from infected houses have been found by the Government Bacteriologist to be plague-infected; thus body-vermin is evidently another means by which the disease is spread.

(4) The success which has been attained by the internal administration of carbolic acid in large doses—12 grains every 2 hours—in the treatment of this disease.

It is to this and to the fact that cases have come for treatment earlier that the year's death-rate at Kennedy Town Hospital has been the lowest on record since 1894, viz., 60.6 per cent. Last summer His Excellency Sir Henry Blake took over a block in the worst district of the city and endeavoured to stamp out plague by securing the cleanliness of the people and of the houses. A report has already been published on this experiment by the Colonial Office. One practical outcome has been that during the past winter we have secured the hearty co-operation of the people in the general cleansing of the Chinese houses, which is now an annual winter measure. This has done much more thoroughly and expeditiously than before and with a minimum of expense to the Government. The Chinese evidently realizing that it was to their interest that this measure should be well done.

Rats.—The number of rats caught during the past three years is as follows:—1901, 77,763; 1902, 117,839; 1903, 101,056. These caught in 1903 have all been bacteriologically examined at the Public Mortuary, and 3,744 were found to be plague-infected. By far the greater number of these rats were collected in the first half of the year. Towards the end of June, from information received it became evident that a large number of rats were being imported into the Colony for the bonus. A fresh system was adopted, and although much

fewer rats are now caught the greater number of these are caught in houses.

Haffkine's Prophylactic.—352 of the Plague Staff were inoculated, five afterwards developed plague, and two of these died. The inoculations were discontinued in June, as the Government Bacteriologist found the serum to be contaminated. Dr. Hunter intends making the serum locally next year.

Enteric Fever.—At no time was this disease epidemic. Only 44 cases occurred, as compared with 55 in 1902. Half of these occurred during the first four months of the year, when the water supply was intermittent. Fifteen of these cases were imported.

Malarial Fever.—The return of deaths from this class of diseases continues to show a decline, the number returned as having occurred amongst the Chinese being 283 in 1903, as against 393 in 1902, and 511 in 1901: a sure sign of the efficacy of the active anti-malarial measures which have been carried out.

Beri-beri.—There were fewer deaths from beri-beri last year, the number for the past three years, being:—1901, 377; 1902, 452; 1903, 397.

Dysentery.—This disease was not so prevalent as in 1902, only 123 cases being admitted to hospital, as against 422 in the previous year. The epidemic commenced much later in the year, viz. in August, and was over in October. The number of cases of infectious diseases, notified during the year 1903, was 1,553. There was a decided diminution in the number of cases of diphtheria, only 8 being notified in the year, as compared with 20 in 1902. All the cases of typhoid fever occurred in the military amongst those who had recently arrived from England.

GENERAL SANITARY CONDITION.

The diminution in the death-rate both amongst the non-Chinese and the Chinese tends to show that the sanitary condition of the Colony is improving. This is more marked as plague was much more prevalent in 1903 than in 1902. The total number of deaths was 988 less in 1903 than in 1902, notwithstanding that there were 669 more deaths from plague in 1903 than in the previous year. The Public Health and Buildings Bill came into force on the 21st February and will do much to further the better sanitary condition of the Colony. This Ordinance will not, however, produce an immediate effect, as many of its sections apply to houses hereafter erected, and others, such as the cubicle sections, are so far reaching in their application that they must of necessity be enforced gradually.

Some immediate improvement will be effected by the resumption of the public sanitary works, which it is proposed to do by means of a Trust. It was found necessary to amend the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance, so an amending Ordinance was passed by the legislature on the 14th December. It effects alterations in some of the definitions and in the cubicle and overcrowding sections so as to render the carrying them into effect more practicable. In this Ordinance also the Principal Civil Medical Officer was appointed President of the Sanitary Board and administrative head of the Sanitary Department.

VACCINATIONS.

5,348 vaccinations were performed during the year.

HONGKONG GYMKHANA CLUB.

PROGRAMME

THE FIRST MEETING
TO BE HELD AT THE HAPPY VALLEY,
ON
SATURDAY, 23rd APRIL, 1904.

4 p.m. 1. THE GRANTHAM CUP.—Presented by Hart Buck, Esq. For all subscription griffins of any season that have never won an official race. Weight for inches as per scale. Unplaced runners allowed 5 lbs. Jockeys that have won an official race in Hongkong or China 2 lbs. extra; non-winning Jockeys allowed 5 lbs. Entrance \$5.

4.20 p.m. 2. THE EAST POINT CUP.—Presented by the Hon. G. W. Dickson. For all China Ponies weight for inches as per scale. Winners of an open race or open griffin race 5 lbs. extra; non-winning subscription griffins allowed 5 lbs. Jockeys' penalties and allowances as per Race No. 1. Entrance \$5. From the two mile post once round and in.

4.40 p.m. 3. THE "TORIBAN" CUP.—Presented by G. C. C. Master, Esq. Hurdle race for all China Ponies. Weight 11 stone. Jockeys' penalties and allowances as per Race No. 1, but winners of a hurdle race or sleepchase on an off day at Shaukei or Hongkong to be treated as winning Jockeys. Entrance \$5. From the grand stand, twice round and in.

5 p.m. 4. POLO PONY SCURRY.—For a Cup presented by the Club—Open to all bona fide polo ponies passed as such by the Committee of the Club. Catch weights not less than 11 stone. Best of three heats, to be run without dismounting, each from the distance post in. Entrance \$5.

5.20 p.m. 5. THE GYMKHANA CLUB CHALLENGE CUP.—Value \$5, (not less than \$200). For all China Ponies. Weight for inches as per scale. Penalties and allowances as per Race No. 2. Jockeys' penalties and allowances as per Race No. 1. To be won by the pony scoring most marks in the races for the Cup by the end of the Club's season, counting 4 for a first, 2 for a second and 1 for a third. The benefit of marks already scored to pass with the pony on a sale. Any winner of the race to carry 5 lbs. extra for each win in subsequent starts for the Cup; penalties accumulative up to 15 lbs. Five to start or no race. Entrance \$5 to go in the purchase of a memento to the winner of each race. One mile.

5.45 p.m. 6. THE "PRIMROSE" CUP.—Presented by J. H. Lewis, Esq. For all China Ponies that have won no flat race of any description since the 1st January 1904. Weight for inches as per scale. To be ridden by Jockeys that have not won an official race in Hongkong or China. Entrance \$5. Half mile.

Entries (which must state the name, owner, colour, height and colour of ponies entered, and be accompanied by the necessary fees) close to the Honorary Secretary at the Hongkong Club at 6 p.m. on Wednesday the 13th April, 1904. The Committee reserve the right to declare off any race for which there are not at least five entries and three starters.

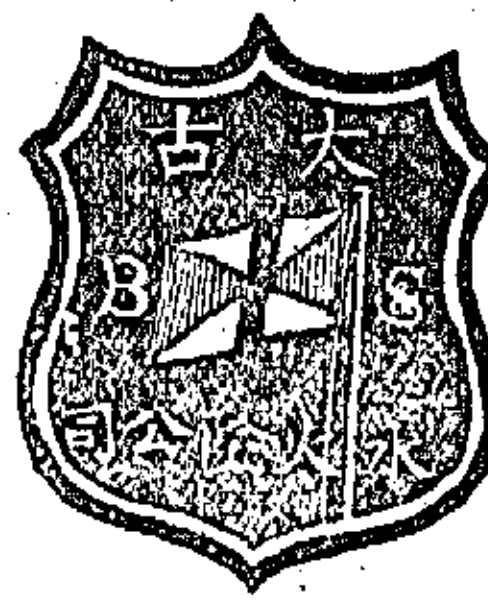
Attention is drawn to the rules of the Club providing that (a) No person shall be a member of the Club unless he is a member of the Hongkong Jockey Club. (b) All members of the Hongkong Jockey Club shall be eligible for election without ballot; and (c) No person unless he is a member of this Club shall be eligible to ride or run any pony at any Gymkhana meeting. Notice of intended membership should be sent to the undersigned.

F. B. DEACON.

Honorary Secretary and Treasurer.
Hong Kong, 4th April 1904.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

Agents



LONDON AND LANCASHIRE

ROYAL EXCHANGE

PALATINE

ORIENT

Fire Insurance Companies.

Hongkong, 18th August, 1903

[1319-2]

THEODORO VAFIADIS & CO

MANUFACTURERS OF HIGH-CLASS

FACTORY: CAIRO, EGYPT

EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES. (Close to H.E. Nubar Pasha's Palace)

PURVEYOR TO THE BRITISH FIELD FORCE
CANTRENS IN SOUTH AFRICA.BRANCHES:
BOMBAY.....20, ESTABLISHMENT ROAD.
CALCUTTA.....4, DALHOUSIE SQUARE.
RANGOON.....72, MERCHANT STREET.
LONDON.....19, BASINGHALL ST., E.C.ALWAYS FRESH AND RELIABLE AT THEIR AGENTS—
MESSRS. KRUSE & CO., HONGKONG

JAPAN COALS.

MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA
MITSUI & CO.HEAD OFFICE:—1, SUZUGA-CHO, TOKYO.
LONDON BRANCH:—34, LIME STREET, E.C.
HONGKONG BRANCH:—FRANCIS'S BUILDINGS, ICE HOUSE STREET.OTHER BRANCHES:
New York, San Francisco, Hamburg, Bombay, Singapore, Sourabaya, Manila, Amoy, Shanghai, Chefoo, Canton, Newchwang, Port Arthur, Seoul, Chemulpo, Yokohama, Yokosuka, Nagoya, Osaka, Kobe, Kure, Shimane, Moji, Wakamatsu, Kuratsu, Nagasaki, Kuchinotsu, Sasabe, Maizuru, Mitake, Hakodate, Taipeh, &c.

Telegraphic Address: "MITSUI" (A.B.C. and A 1 Codes)

CONTRACTORS OF COAL to the Imperial Japanese Navy and Arsenal and the State Railways; Principal Railway Companies and Industrial Works; House and Foreign Mail and Freight Steamers.

SOLE PROPRIETORS of the Famous Mitsui, Tagawa, Yamano and Ida Coal Mines; and SOLE AGENTS for Hokoku, Hondo, Kanada, Fajinotsu, Mameda, Manuura, Onoura Otsuji, Sessham Tanakuro, Yoshinotsu, Yoshio, Yashibara, and other Coals.

N. INUZUKA, Manager, Hongkong

NEW ORIENTE HOTEL

CORNER REAL AND MAGALLANES, WALLED CITY.

MOST MODERNLY EQUIPPED HOSTELRY IN MANILA, P.I.

HOTEL

Latest and most Sanitary equipment. Electric Lights and Call Bells. Elegantly Furnished Rooms. Coolest Dining Room in Manila.

RESTAURANT

Handsomely decorated. Cool and pleasant. Best of attendance. Private dining rooms for parties. Only the best of wines and liquors. Under the direction of Mr. and Mrs. Newirth.

BAR

Under the direction of American mixologist. Anything you want served promptly and pleasantly.

BILLIARD ROOM

Thoroughly modern and up-to-date. Brunswick-Balke tables. Expert Markers in attendance.

STABLES.

Fine turnouts for the guests of the hotel. Elegant rubber-tired carriages. First horses, good coachmen. The New Oriente Hotel is now open for inspection.

SIMON SCHNEER & CO.,
PROPRIETORS.

HIRANO WATER.

THE QUEEN OF TABLE WATERS.
PURE, SPARKLING, INVIGORATINGTHE LEADING MINERAL WATER OF THE EAST
Bottled in Japan by H. E. REYNELL & Co.

BEWARE OF JAPANESE IMITATIONS.

F. BLACKHEAD & CO., AGENTS.
Hongkong, 31st July, 1903.YOU DON'T MISS THE \$5,
and after a little time the Machine is your Own.

At any rate, a visit to our Show Rooms will convince you of the value of the investment.

SINGER SEWING MACHINE DEPOT,
3A, Wyndham Street.

Hongkong, 15th April, 1904.

OWNERS OF DOMESTIC BUILDINGS.

TAKE NOTICE that under No. 5 of the Domestic Cleanliness and Ventilation Bye-laws (as amended), every domestic building or part of such building within the Central Division of the City of Victoria and the Western Division of Kowloon occupied by members of more than one family must be cleaned and limewashed by the owner during the months of March and April, and further TAKE NOTICE that:—

"Notice that such Cleaning and Limewashing HAS BEEN COMPLETED shall be sent to the Secretary of the Board within three days after date of completion."

N.B.—The Central Division of the City is bounded on the East by Gilman Street and Peel Street and on the West by Tank Lane and Clerkenwell Street.

By Order,
G. A. WOODCOCK,
Secretary.Sanitary Board Office.
Hongkong, 28th March, 1904.

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
LIMITED,AND
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVI-
GATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer

"ACHILLES"

are hereby notified that the Cargo is being discharged into Craft, and/or landed at the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., where in both cases it will lie at Consignees' risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Craft or Godown on and after the 13th inst.

Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined at 2 p.m., on the 18th inst.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godown and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 18th inst., will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 21st inst., or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
Hongkong, 11th April, 1904.

AMERICAN ASIATIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL.

"CLAUVERLEY"

Captain W. P. Putt, having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Wanchai Steaming Company at Wanchai, and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 19th inst., will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 19th inst., at 2.30 p.m.

All Claims for damage must be presented before the 23rd inst., or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
General Agents,
Hongkong, 13th April 1904.

"BARBER" LINE OF STEAMERS.

S.S. "SATSUMA"

FROM NEW YORK.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 15th inst., will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented, or they will not be recognised.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 15th inst., at 3 p.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by DODWELL & CO., LD.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 13th April, 1904.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM LONDON, COLOMBO AND SINGAPORE.

THE Company's Chartered Steamship

"KELVIN"

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo as per Bills of Lading issued per s.s. "Sado Maru," are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godown at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

This Steamer brings on the cargo originally loaded on board the s.s. "Sado Maru," at Middlesbrough, Rotterdam and Antwerp and consignees of the same are hereby notified that Average Bond must be signed before Bills of Lading can be countersigned for delivery.

Goods not cleared before the 21st inst. will be subject to rent.

All ship-damaged packages must be left in the Godowns and notice of same sent to this Office before the 24th inst., or claims in connection therewith will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Hongkong, 14th April, 1904.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

"GLEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FROM ANTWERP, LONDON AND STRAITS.

THE Steamship

"GLENSHIEL"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Limited, at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Goods not cleared by the 19th inst., will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

All damaged packages must be left in the Godowns, and a certificate of the damage obtained from the Godown Company within ten days after the steamer's arrival, after which no claims will be recognised.

MCGEE & BROS. & GOW.
Hongkong, 14th April, 1904.

PURE FRESH WATER.

THE HONGKONG STEAM WATER

BOAT CO., LD., is prepared to supply ANY QUANTITY OF PURE FRESH WATER to the Shipping, both for Deck and Bolls.

Call Flag W.

J. W. KEW,
Manager,
1st Floor, 37, Cornhill Road
Hongkong, 13th June, 1903.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

April 15, MATTHEWS, German str., 678, Schlotter, Hoihow and Tournant 14th April, General and Coal.—JENSEN & Co.

April 15, MURRAY, British str., 2,460, Wm. Timmuth, Pomarh, England, 28th Feb. Coal.—CHINESE.

April 16, CHENG CHOW, British str., 1,213, Frempton, Singapore 9th April, General.—CHINESE.

April 16, CLAVIER, British str., 2,154, David Barton, San Francisco 29th February, General.—CHINESE.

April 16, FAUSANG, British str., 1,410, T. A. Mitchell, Saigon 12th April, Rice.—JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

April 16, GRIMWOLD, German str., 1,714, J. Brulin, Moji 11th April, Coals.—M. B. KAWA.

April 16, KAIPONG, British str., 1,028, Ponnafather, Manila 13th April, General.—BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

April 16, KWANGS, Chinese str., from Canton, 1,228, Harris, Newchwang 7th April, Beans.—BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

April 16, ONSANG, British str., 1,787, J. T. Davies, Samsang 7th April, Sugar.—JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

April 16, TONG NORDISKE, Danish str., 596, E. Swenson, Shanghai 29th March, Cable.—G. N. TELEGRAPH CO.

April 16, WEDDALL, British str., Milne, Moji 10th April, Ballast.—GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

April 16, TVE, Norwegian str., 1,718, D. L. Danielsen, Moji 14th April, Coal.—SANDER, WIELER & Co.

April 17, ARNEMIA, German str., 3,469, Forst, Hamburg and Manila 14th April, General.—HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE.

April 17, BOUQUON, French str., 997, Antoni, Saigon 14th April, Rice.—CHINESE.

April 17, HANCO, British str., 783, Giblin, Swatow 16th April, General.—DOUGLAS LAPELLE & Co.

April 17, HANOI, French str., 739, P. Merlees, Haiphong and Hoihow 16th April, General.—A. R. MARY.

April 17, KEOWAY, German str., 1,115, W. Mellermann, Bangkok 10th April, Rice and Tenkwid.—NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

April 17, KWONGSANG, British steamer, from Canton.

April 17, LAISANG, British str., 2,324, E. J. Tudd, Calcutta 1st April, Penang 7th and Singapore 11th, General.—JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

April 17, MANA, British str., 2,711, H. G. H. Lewald, Antwerp 27th March, General.—P. & O. S. N. Co.

April 17, NORMAN ISLES, British str., 2,180, H. S. Hagen, Moji 11th April, Coal.—ORDER.

LEAVANCES.

At THE HAMBURG MASTER'S OFFICE.
16th April.

Tamaise, French str., for Haiphong.

DEPARTURES.

16th April.

CHAGOSWALD, German str., for Bangkok.

DORIO, British str., for Shanghai.

HONGKONG, British str., for Amoy.

MERIDIAN, British str., for Kobe.

RUBI, British str., for Manila.

TVE, Norwegian str., for Canton.

WOSANG, British str., for Shanghai.

EVANDALE, British str., for Kobe.

HACHING, British str., for Coast Ports.

M. SEUTE, German str., for Tamsui.

OCEAN, British battleship, for Migs Bay.

VESSELS IN DOCK.

16th April.

ABERDEEN DOCKS.—Tamsui.

Kowloon Dock.—H. I. G. M. S. Moire, Jan Tan, Athenian, 4 demeter, Tukang, Tzuan, San Francisco.

COSMOPOLITAN DOCK.—Nanshan, Tweeddale.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOTS—POSTE FRANCAIS.

FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

THE Company's Steamship.

"POLYNESIEN."

Captain Le Coq, will be despatched for the above ports on or about MONDAY, the 18th inst.

For Freight or Passage, apply to G. DE CHAMPEAUX, Agent.

Hongkong, 12th April, 1904.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND TAMSUI.

THE Company's Steamship.

"HAILONG."

Captain Gibson, will be despatched for the above ports TO-MORROW, the 18th inst., at 10 A.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LAPELLE & CO., General Managers.

Hongkong, 16th April, 1904.

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA.

THE Steamship.

"GREGORY APCAR."

Captain J. G. Olfert, will be despatched for the above ports TO-MORROW, the 19th inst., at 3 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DAVID SASSOON & CO., LD., Agents.

Hongkong, 14th April, 1904.

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

(Calling at Port Darwin and Queensland Ports and taking through Cargo to Adelaide, New Zealand, Tasmania, &c.)

THE Steamship.

"EMPIRE."

Captain Helms, will be despatched for the above ports on WEDNESDAY, the 11th May, at Noon.

This well-known Steamer is specially fitted for Passengers, and has a Refrigerating Chamber, which ensures the supply of Fresh Provisions, Ice, &c., throughout the voyage.

This Steamer is installed throughout with the Electric Light.

A Stewardess and a duly qualified Surgeon are carried.

N.B.—To assure the additional comfort of passengers the Steamers of the Company have electric fans fitted in staterooms.

For Freight or Passage, apply to GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 16th April, 1904.

VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING.

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME	FLAG	CAPTAIN	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
LONDON, &c. VIA PORTS OF CALL.	BENGAL	Brit. str.	G. Phillips	P. & O. S. N. Co.	23rd inst., at Noon.
LONDON & ANTWERP	TELEMACUS	Brit. str.	J. D. Andrews	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	25th inst.
LONDON & ANTWERP, VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	PALAWAN	Brit. str.	J. D. Andrews	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 27th inst.
LONDON & ANTWERP (VIA SUEZ CANAL)	BENALDER	Brit. str.	Moinesh	GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.	About 7th May.
LONDON & ANTWERP	ANTANDER	Brit. str.	Moinesh	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	10th May.
MARSEILLES, &c. VIA PORTS OF CALL.	SALAZIE	Brit. str.	Negre	MESSAGERIES MARITIMES	To-morrow, 1 P.M.
BREMEN, VIA PORTS OF CALL	P. HEINRICH	Ger. str.	R. Heintze	MELCHERS & Co.	27th inst., at Noon.
HAYRE & HAMBURG	SUEVIA	Ger. str.	Dobren	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE	25th inst.
HAYRE & HAMBURG	ARTEMISIA	Ger. str.	Gronmeyer	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE	8th May.
HAYRE & HAMBURG	MARBURG	Ger. str.	Stern	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE	17th May.
HAYRE & HAMBURG	SEASBURG	Ger. str.	Furek	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE	31st May.
HAYRE & HAMBURG	TRISTE	Aus. str.	Mecozzi	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE	14th June.
TRIESTE, &c. VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	ACHILLES	Brit. str.	Dodwell & Co., Ltd.	SANDER, WIELER & Co.	20th inst., P.M.
GENOVA, MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL	SHIMOSA	Brit. str.	Dodwell & Co., Ltd.	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	About early May.
NEW YORK, VIA PORTS & SUEZ CANAL	E. OF INDIA	Brit. str.	G. V. Williams	CANADIAN PACIFIC R. Co.	20th inst.
VANCOUVER, VIA SHANGHAI, &c.	ATHENIAN	Brit. str.	G. V. Williams	CANADIAN PACIFIC R. Co.	27th inst.
VICTORIA (B.C.) & TACOMA VIA JAPAN, &c.	LYRA	Brit. str.	H. G. H. Lewellin	DODWELL & CO., LIMITED	4th May.
VICTORIA (B.C.) & SEATTLE VIA N'SAM, &c.	HYSON	Brit. str.	H. G. H. Lewellin	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-morrow.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS	TAIYUAN	Brit. str.	H. G. H. Lewellin	GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.	11th May, Noon.
YOKOHAMA, VIA SHANGHAI, MOI & KOBE	EMPIRE	Brit. str.	H. G. H. Lewellin	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 19th inst.
MOI, SALINA CRUZ (MEXICO) &c.	MANILA	Brit. str.	H. G. H. Lewellin	CHINA COM. S.S. Co.	23rd inst., 4 P.M.
KOBE	CLAVIER	Brit. str.	H. G. H. Lewellin	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-morrow, 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	HANGHOW	Brit. str.	H. G. H. Lewellin	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	20th inst.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	CLAYBURN	Brit. str.	H. G. H. Lewellin	MESSAGERIES MARITIMES	About 18th inst.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	CLAYBURN	Brit. str.	H. G. H. Lewellin	MESSAGERIES MARITIMES	To-morrow, 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA & KOBE	M. BACQUEHEM	Aus. str.	H. G. H. Lewellin	SANDER, WIELER & Co.	20th inst., P.M.
SHANGHAI	CHUSAN	Brit. str.	H. G. H. Lewellin	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 24th inst.
AMOY & SHANGHAI	YUNNAN	Brit. str.	H. G. H. Lewellin	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	22nd inst.
POOCHOW, VIA SWATOW & AMOY	TRIUMPH	Jap. str.	H. G. H. Lewellin	OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA	27th inst., 10 A.M.
TAMPOI, VIA SWATOW & AMOY	TRIUMPH	Jap. str.	H. G. H. Lewellin	OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA	24th inst., 10 A.M.
ANPING, VIA SWATOW & AMOY	TRIUMPH	Jap. str.	H. G. H. Lewellin	OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA	20th inst., 10 A.M.
SWATOW, TSINGTAO & TIENTSIN	TRIUMPH	Jap. str.	H. G. H. Lewellin	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-morrow.
SWATOW, AMOY & TAMSUI	KANSU	Brit. str.	H. G. H. Lewellin	DOUGLAS LAPELLE & Co.	To-morrow, 10 A.M.
MANILA	HAIFONG	Brit. str.	H. G. H. Lewellin	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	23rd inst., 10 A.M.
MANILA DIRECT	ZAFIRO	Brit. str.	H. G. H. Lewellin	SEWAN, TOMES & Co.	30th inst., 10 A.M.
MANILA DIRECT	RUBI	Brit. str.	H. G. H. Lewellin	SEWAN, TOMES & Co.	About 3rd May.
MANILA DIRECT	PERLA	Brit. str.	H. G. H. Lewellin	DODWELL & CO., LTD.	To-morrow, 3 P.M.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	GREGORY APCAR	Brit. str.	H. G. H. Lewellin	DAVID SASSOON & Co., LD.	Quick despatch.
SINGAPORE & JAVA PORTS	TUJANAS	Dut. str.	H. G. H. Lewellin	H.C. TRADING Co.	

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOTS—POSTE FRANCAIS.

NOTICE.

STEAM FOR

SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA,

COLOMBO, ADEN, EGYPT,

MARSEILLES, MEDITERRANEAN

AND BLACK SEA PORTS,

LONDON, HAYRE, BORDEAUX,

ALSO

PORTS OF BRAZIL AND RIVER PLATE.

ON TUESDAY, the 19th April, 1904,

"SALAZIE," Captain Negre, with

Mail, Passengers, Specie and Cargo, will leave

this Port for MARSEILLES via Ports of

Call, WITHOUT TRANSPIENT.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for London

as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in

transit through Marseilles for the principal

places of Europe.

Shipping Orders will be granted till Noon

only on Monday, the 18th April. Specie and

Parcels received until 4 P.M. on the same day.

No Cargo will be received on board on Tuesday.

Parcels are not to be sent on board; they

must be left at the Agency's Office. Contents

and Value of Packages are required.

For further particulars, apply at the Com-

6. DE CHAMPEAUX, Agent.

Hongkong, 8th April, 1904.

3]

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVI-

GATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR

FIUME AND TRIESTE (DIRECT),

Calling at SINGAPORE, PENANG,

COLOMBO, BOMBAY, KARACHI,

ADEN, SUEZ and PORT SAID.

(Taking Cargo at through rates to the Brazils,

to SOUTH AFRICA, PERSIAN GULF, RED

SEA, BLACK SEA, LEVANT, VENICE and

ADRIATIC PORTS.)

THE Company's Steamship.

"TRIESTE."

Captain Mecozzi, will be despatched as above

on WEDNESDAY, the 20th April, P.M.

For information as to Passage and Freight,

apply to

SANDER, WIELER & CO.,

Agents.

Princes' Building.

Hongkong, 29th March, 1904.

3]

MESSAGERIES CANTONNAISES.

J. TREVOUX & CO.

HONGKONG-CANTON NIGHTLY

SERVICE.

THE Commodious Steamer

"PAUL BEAU,"

Captain Frangeli, leaves Hongkong for Canton

at 9 P.M., on SUNDAYS, TUESDAYS and

THURSDAYS, returning to Hongkong the

following days, leaving Canton at 5 P.M., taking

passengers and cargo as usual.

The S.S. "CHARLES HARDOUN,"

Captain Noel, leaves Hongkong on MON-

DAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at

the usual hour.

These two magnificent and up-to-date

steamers are lighted with Electricity.

The Saloon is under European Supervision.

First Class European \$8.00

Second Class European \$3.00

First Class Chinese \$1.50

Second Class Chinese \$0.80

Deck 30

The Company's Wharf is at the end of Queen

Street, Praya West.

For further particulars, apply to

J. LANDOLT, Agent.

The Pharmacy, Queen's Road Central,

Hongkong, 23rd March, 1904.

420

FOR CANTON.

THE new and fast Twin-Screw Steamer

"SAN CHEUNG,"

951 Tons, Captain A. Murphy, will leave for

Canton at 3.30 P.M., on SUNDAYS, TUES-

DAYS and THURSDAYS and return to

Hongkong on the following days, leaving Canton

at 5 P.M. Excellent accommodation, electric

light, and perfect cuisine. Wharf at Hongkong

near Harbour Office.

First-class Fare, \$3 each way. Second-

class, \$1.50 each way. Meals, \$1 each.

Cargo Freight very moderate.

CHEUNG ON STEAMBOAT CO., LD.,

No. 147, Connaught Road Central.

Hongkong, 15th March, 1904.

37

HONGKONG-MANILA.

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Hongkong, 18th April, 1904.

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GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"PROMETHEUS"	On 24th April.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"DEUCALION"	On 1st May.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"ULYSSES"	On 7th May.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"DARDANUS"	On 13th May.

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FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
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The s.s. "ANHUI" left Port Darwin on the 30th March, for Manila and Hongkong. For Freight, apply to—
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, AGENTS.
Hongkong, 5th April, 1904. [10-11]

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FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
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MANILA	"KANSU"	On 19th April.
SHANGHAI	"KAIFONG"	On 20th April.
AMOI and SHANGHAI	"HANGCHOW"	On 20th April.
PORT DARWIN, THURSDAY ISLAND, COOKTOWN, CAIRNS, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY and MELBOURNE	"TAIYUAN"	On 23rd April.

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OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISIA

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AND FORMOSA.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—

SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	LEAVING
ANPING, VIA SWATOW	"TRITOS"	WEDNESDAY, 20th April, at 10 A.M.
TAMUL, VIA SWATOW	"FRITHOF"	SUNDAY, 24th April, at 10 A.M.
FOOCHOW, VIA SWATOW	"H. A. HANSEN"	WEDNESDAY, 27th April, at 10 A.M.

On account of the present state of political affairs, all the Company's new steamers have been requisitioned for transport service, and the above-named chartered steamers have been secured instead for maintenance of the Company's coastal services. As soon as the state of affairs permit, the Company will resume running with its specially designed new steamers.
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Hongkong, 16th April, 1904. T. ABIMA, Manager [15]



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STEAM FOR SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE

The Company's Steamship

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Hongkong, 14th April, 1904. [13]

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YUK ON S.S. CO., LD.
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Hongkong, 27th February, 1904. [177]

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Hongkong, 15th April, 1904. [1021]

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"SHIMOSA" ... early May.

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Hongkong, 5th April, 1904. [877]

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FOR THE YEAR 1904.

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NEW PLAN OF DALNY

PLAN OF FOREIGN CONFESSION, SHANGHAI

PLAN OF HONGKOW (SHANGHAI) WITH INSET Showing the EXTENDED SETTLEMENT

LARGE PLAN OF THE CITY OF VICTORIA

PLAN OF PEAK DISTRICT, VICTORIA

PLAN OF KOWLOON

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TREATIES WITH CHINA

Great Britain:—Nanking, 1842; Tientsin, 1858; Tariff Agreement and Rules, 1858; Convention, 1860; Rules for Joint Investigation of Customs Seizures, 1860; Chfoo, 1870, with Additional Article; Opium Convention, 1858; Chungking Convention, 1891; Tibet Sikkim Convention, 1890; Burma Convention, 1897; Kowloon Extension, 1898; Weihaiwei, 1898; Convention, Commercial, Shanghai, 1902.

France:—Tientsin, 1858; Convention, 1860; Tientsin, 1885; Conventions, 1886, 1887, and 1895; Frontier Trade Regulations.

United States:—Tientsin, 1858; Additional 1868; Peking, 1890; Immigration, 1894; Commercial, 1903.

Germany:—Tientsin, 1861; Peking, 1880; Kiaochow Convention, 1898; Railway and Mining Concession, 1898.

Japan:—Shimonoseki, 1855; Liaoning Convention, 1895; Commercial, 1896; New Ports, 1896; Supplementary Commercial 1903.

Russia:—St. Petersburg, 1881; Russian Land Trade, 1881; Port Arthur and Tientsin Agreement, 1888.

Portugal, 1888.

FINAL PROTOCOL made between China and Eleven Powers, 1901.

TREATIES WITH JAPAN

Great Britain, 1894; Duties Convention 1895; Russia, Agreements as to Corea; United States Extradition Treaty, 1898; Great Britain (Alliance) 1902.

TREATIES WITH COREA

Japan, 1873; Japan Supplementary, 1873; United States, 1882; Great Britain, 1895; Trade Regulations.

TREATIES WITH SIAM

Great Britain, 1866; France, 1893; Japan, 1893; Russia, 1899.

Great Britain and France, Siamese Frontier.

Great Britain and Russia, Railway Convention 1899.

Great Britain and Siam, 1899.

CUSTOMS TARIFFS.

TRADE REGULATIONS.

LEGAL DOCUMENTS.

Orders in Council for Government of H.B.M.'s Subjects in China and Corea, 1865, 1877, 1878; 1881, 1884, 1884, 1886, 1886. Rules of H.B.M.'s Supreme and other Courts in China, &c.; Tables of Court and Consular Fees; Charter of the Colony of Hongkong; Malay States Federation Agreement; Table of Hongkong Court Fees; Admiralty Rules, Foreign Jurisdiction Act; Regulations for the Consular Courts of United States; United States Consular and Courts Fees; Rules of Court of Consuls of Shanghai Regulations for Foreign Companies in Japan Chinese Passenger Act; Hongkong Licences, Trade Marks, and Letters Patent Fees; Port Regulations for China; New Harbour Regulations for Japan, &c.

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